

REMARKS

Claims 1-59 are pending and stand rejected. Claims 1,4-7, 11-14, 18-21, 35-30, 32-40, 42-44, 49, 54, and 59 have been amended.

CLAIM OBJECTIONS: The Examiner objected to Claims 4, 5, 11, and 33-36 noting a number of typographical errors. Those claims have been amended to address the Examiner's concerns.

CLAIM REJECTIONS – 35 USC § 102: The Examiner rejected Claims 1-3, 5-10, 14-18, 21-29, and 44-50 as being anticipated by USPN 6,463,474 issued to Fuh. To properly support a § 102 rejection, the cited reference must teach or suggest the combination of elements as set forth in required in a rejected claim.

Fuh is directed to a method for enabling a router (210) (in lieu of an authentication server) to authenticate a client (306) attempting to access a network resource (222). See, e.g., Fuh, Abstract and Fig. 4. Fuh, Fig. 4 is reproduced below:

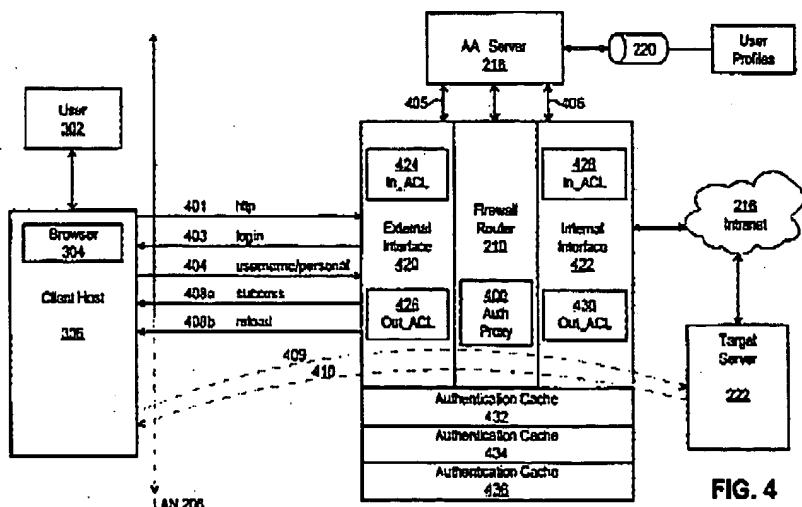


FIG. 4

The following summarizes the method taught by Fuh. The router (210) receives a request from a client (306) to forward a packet to a network resource labeled as target server (222). Fuh, Fig. 7A, step 702. Router (210) examines the packet to determine if

the IP address of the client (306) is found in a filtering mechanism. Fuh, Fig. 7A, steps 704 and 706. Assuming that it is, router (210) searches its authentication caches for that IP address. Fuh, Fig. 7A, step 708. If found, the router (210) passes the packet on to the network resource (222). Fuh, Fig. 7A, steps 710 and 712. If not found, the router (222) creates a new authentication cache, requests and receives authentication/log-in information from the client (306), and authenticates the client (306) with a remote authentication server (218) using the log-in information. Fuh, Fig. 7B, steps 720-728. Assuming that authentication is successful, the router (222) updates the newly created authentication cache with data received from the authentication server (218), reconfigures itself, and sends a reload instruction back to the client (306). Fuh, Fig. 7B, steps 730-740. At this stage, the router (222) can locally authenticate the client (306) without needing to access the remote authentication server (218).

Claim 1 is directed to a method for providing a first network resource access to a second network resource and recites the following acts:

1. locating a profile using profile data obtained from a client device, the profile containing data for identifying and for accessing the second network resource;
2. supplying the profile to the second network resource;
3. receiving, from the second network resource, temporary credentials for accessing the second network resource and generated according to the profile; and
4. providing the first network resource with the temporary credentials so that the first network resource can provide the second network resource with the temporary credentials to access the second network resource on behalf of the client device.

Claim 1, as amended includes one or more limitations not taught or suggested by Fuh. Fuh does not teach locating, providing, and using a profile that includes data for

identifying a second network resource in the manner required by Claim 1. Instead Fuh teaches that a client (306) is used to pass a user name and password pair to an authentication server (218). That authentication server (218) returns to the router (222) data in a profile matching the user name/password pair. The router (222) stores that data in an authentication cache associated with an IP address for the client (316). The Examiner equates Fuh's authentication server (218) with the identification service of Claim 1. Even assuming the Examiner's position as true, Fuh's authentication server (218) does not locate a profile that includes data for identifying a second network resource in the manner required by Claim 1. Fuh's authentication server (218) merely locates a profile that includes "authentication and authorization information on users." Fuh, col. 8, lines 24-37; see also col. 13, lines 44-54.

Clearly the profile located by Fuh's authentication server (218) does not contain information for identifying Fuh's network service (222). It simply contains authentication and authorization information about a particular user (302) of client (316). Consequently, Fuh cannot teach or suggest:

- supplying such a profile to the second network resource; or
- receiving, from the second network resource, temporary credentials for accessing the second network resource and generated according to that profile.

Moreover, any temporary credentials created according to Fuh's teachings are created by and stored and used locally by Fuh's router (222) in an authentication cache. Fuh does not teach or suggest providing temporary credentials to any other device as required by Claim 1.

For at least these reasons, Claim 1 is patentable over Fuh, as are Claims 2-5 which depend from Claim 1.

Claim 6 is directed to a method for enabling an application server to access a data service and recites the following acts:

1. the application server instructing a client to provide profile data to an identification service, the identification service having access to one or more profiles used to access one or more data services, the profile data identifying a particular profile;
2. the identification service locating the particular profile using the profile data received from a client device, the profile containing data for identifying and for accessing the data service;
3. the identification service providing the profile to the data service;
4. the data service generating temporary credentials for accessing the data service identified by the particular profile; and
5. the application server obtaining the temporary credentials and providing the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client

As with Claim 1, Fuh does not teach locating, providing, and using a profile that includes data for identifying a second network resource in the manner required by Claim 6. Instead Fuh teaches that a client (306) is used to pass a user name and password pair to an authentication server (218). That authentication server (218) returns to the router (222) data in a profile matching the user name/password pair. The router (222) stores that data in an authentication cache associated with an IP address for the client (316). The Examiner equates Fuh's authentication server (218) with the identification service of Claim 1. Even assuming the Examiner's position as true, Fuh's authentication server (218) does not locate a profile that includes data for identifying a second network resource in the manner required by Claim 1. Fuh's authentication server (218) merely locates a profile that includes "authentication and authorization information on users." Fuh, col. 8, lines 24-37; see also col. 13, lines 44-54.

Clearly the profile located by Fuh's authentication server (218) does not contain information for identifying Fuh's network service (222). It simply contains authentication and authorization information about a particular user (302) of client (316). Consequently, Fuh cannot teach or suggest:

- an identification service locating the particular profile using the profile data received from a client device where the profile contains data for identifying and for accessing the data service; or
- the data service generating temporary credentials for accessing the data service identified by the particular profile.

Moreover, any temporary credentials created according to Fuh's teachings are created by and stored and used locally by Fuh's router (222) in an authentication cache. Fuh does not teach or suggest providing temporary credentials to any other device for any purpose let alone for the purpose of accessing that device on behalf of a client in the manner required by Claim 6.

For at least these reasons, Claim 6 is patentable over Fuh, as are Claims 7-13 which depend from Claim 6.

Claim 14 is directed to a method for enabling an application server to access a data service and recites the following acts:

1. the application server receiving, from a client, a request to direct an application;
2. the application server instructing the client to provide profile data to an identification service, the identification service having access to one or more profiles for identifying accessing one or more data services, the profile data identifying a particular profile;
3. the identification service providing the data service with the particular profile identified by the profile data, the profile containing data for identifying and accessing the data service;
4. the data service using the profile to generate temporary credentials for accessing the data service; and
5. the application server providing the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client.

As with Claim 6, Fuh does not teach or suggest an application server that provides a data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of a client in the manner required by Claim 14.

For at least this reason Claim 14 is patentable over Fuh as are Claims 15-20 which depend from Claim 14.

Claim 21 is directed to a computer readable medium having instructions for implementing the method steps similar to those of Claim 1. For the same reasons Claim 1 is patentable, so are Claim 21 and Claims 22-25 which depend from claim 21.

Claim 26 is directed to a computer readable medium having instructions for implementing the method steps similar to those of Claim 6. For the same reasons Claim 6 is patentable, so are Claim 26 and Claims 27-31 which depend from claim 26.

Claim 44 is directed to a system for providing a first server with access to a second server and recites the following elements:

1. an identification service in network communication with a credential module;
2. the credential module operable to use a profile acquired by the identification service to generate temporary credentials for accessing the second server;
3. the identification service being operable to receive profile data from a client, to acquire a profile identified by the profile data, and to provide the first server with the temporary credentials generated by the credential module,
4. the credential module and the identification, together being operable to provide the first server with the temporary credentials enabling the first

server to provide the second server with the credentials to access the second server on behalf of the client.

Fuh does not teach or suggest that a credential module and an identification service that together can provide the first server with the temporary credentials enabling the first server to provide the second server with the credentials to access the second server on behalf of a client.

For at least this reason Claim 44 is patentable over Fuh as are Claims 45-48 which depend from Claim 44.

Claim 49 is directed to a system for accessing a data service and recites the following elements:

1. an identification service operable to receive profile data from a client identifying a particular profile and to provide that profile, the profile to contain electronic data used to identify the data service;
2. a credential module operable to obtain the profile from the identification service, generate temporary credentials, and map those credentials to the data service identified by the profile; and
3. an application server operable to serve an interface containing instructions to send profile data to the identification service, to obtain the temporary credentials, and to provide the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client.

Fuh does not teach or suggest an application server that provides a data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of a client in the manner required by Claim 49.

For at least this reason Claim 49 is patentable over Fuh as are Claims 50-53 which depend from Claim 14.

CLAIM REJECTIONS – 35 USC § 103: The Examiner rejected Claims 4, 11, 12, 19, 30, 32-42, 51, 54-56, 58, and 59 as being unpatentable over Fuh in view of US Pub. 2002/0049717 to Rottenberg. Claims 4, 11, 12, 19, 30, and 51 each depend from an allowable base claim as clarified above. For at least the reasons Claims 1, 6, 14, 26, and 49 are patentable, so are Claims 4, 11, 12, 19, 30, and 51.

Claim 32 is directed to a computer readable medium having instructions for:

1. generating an interface having user accessible controls for creating a profile for accessing a data service;
2. creating a profile according to selections made through the interface the profile containing data for identifying and accessing the data service;
3. providing a client device with profile data identifying a created profile;
4. upon receiving profile data, retrieving a profile identified by the profile data received;
5. generating temporary credentials for accessing the data service identified by the retrieved profile; and
6. providing an application server with the temporary credentials for accessing the data service on behalf of the client device.

Neither Fuh nor Rottenberg, alone or combined, teaches creating a profile according to selections made through the interface so that the profile contains data for identifying and accessing the data service. Furthermore, those references fail to teach or suggest generating temporary credentials for accessing the data service identified by the retrieved profile and then providing an application server with the temporary credentials. Any temporary credentials created or used according to Fuh and created and used locally by Fuh's router (222) and never provided to an application server.

For at least these reasons Claim 32 is patentable over Fuh and Rottenberg as are Claims 33-37 which depend from Claim 32.

Claim 38 is directed to a computer readable medium having instructions for:

1. generating a profile interface having user accessible controls for creating a profile for locating and accessing a data service;
2. creating a profile according to selections made through the profile interface, the profile containing data for identifying and accessing the data service;
3. providing a client with profile data identifying a created profile;
4. receiving a request to access an application;
5. instructing a client to send profile data;
6. receiving the profile data;
7. retrieving a profile identified by the profile data;
8. generating temporary credentials for accessing a data service identified by the retrieved profile; and
9. providing the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client.

As with Claim 32, neither Fuh nor Rottenberg, alone or combined, teaches creating a profile according to selections made through the interface so that the profile contains data for identifying and accessing the data service. Furthermore, those references fail to teach or suggest generating temporary credentials for accessing the data service identified by the retrieved profile and then providing a data service with the temporary credentials. Any temporary credentials created or used according to Fuh and created and used locally by Fuh's router (222) and never provided to an application server.

For at least these reasons Claim 38 is patentable over Fuh and Rottenberg as are Claims 39-43 which depend from Claim 38.

Claim 54 is directed to a system for accessing a data service and recited the following elements:

1. an identification service operable to generate a profile interface having user accessible controls for creating a profile containing electronic data used to identify the data service, to create a profile using selections made through the profile interface, to issue instructions to store profile data used to access the created profile, to receive from a client profile data identifying a particular profile, and to provide that profile;
2. a credential module operable to obtain the profile from the identification service, generate temporary credentials, and map those credentials to the data service identified by the profile; and
3. an application server operable to serve an application interface that includes instructions to send profile data to the identification service, to obtain the temporary credentials, and to provide the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client.

Neither Fuh nor Rottenberg teaches or suggests an application server that provides a data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of a client in the manner required by Claim 54.

For at least this reason Claim 54 is patentable over Fuh and Rottenberg as are Claims 55-58 which depend from Claim 54.

Claim 59 is directed to a system for accessing data and recites the following elements:

1. a means for generating a profile interface having user accessible controls for creating a profile containing electronic data used to identify a particular data service;
2. a means for creating a profile using selections made through the profile interface;
3. a means for issuing instructions to store profile data used to access the created profile;

4. a means for receiving, from a client, profile data identifying a particular profile;
5. a means for providing the particular profile;
6. a means for generating temporary credentials;
7. a means for mapping the temporary credentials to the data service identified by the provided profile;
8. a means for serving an application interface that includes instructions to send profile data to the identification service;
9. a means for providing the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client; and
10. a means for invalidating the temporary credentials

Neither Fuh nor Rottenberg teaches or suggests an a means for providing the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of a client in the manner required by Claim 59.

For at least this reason Claim 59 is patentable over Fuh and Rottenberg.

CLAIM REJECTIONS – 35 USC § 103: The Examiner rejected Claims 11, 12, and 32-42, 51, and 54-59 as being unpatentable over Fuh in view of USPN 6,453,353 issued to Win. Claims 11 and 12 depend from Claim 6 and include all the limitations of that base Claim. For at least the same reasons Claim 6 is patentable, so are Claims 11 and 12. Claim 51 depends from Claim 49 and includes all the limitations of that base Claim. For at least the same reasons Claim 49 is patentable, so is Claim 51.

Claim 32 is directed to a computer readable medium having instructions for:

1. generating an interface having user accessible controls for creating a profile for accessing a data service;
2. creating a profile according to selections made through the interface the profile containing data for identifying and accessing the data service;

3. providing a client device with profile data identifying a created profile;
4. upon receiving profile data, retrieving a profile identified by the profile data received;
5. generating temporary credentials for accessing the data service identified by the retrieved profile; and
6. providing an application server with the temporary credentials.

Neither Fuh nor Win, alone or combined, teaches creating a profile according to selections made through the interface the profile containing data for identifying and accessing the data service. Furthermore, those references fail to teach or suggest generating temporary credentials for accessing the data service identified by the retrieved profile and then providing an application server with the temporary credentials. Any temporary credentials created or used according to Fuh and created and used locally by Fuh's router (222) and never provided to an application server.

For at least these reasons Claim 32 is patentable over Fuh and Win as are Claims 33-37 which depend from Claim 32.

Claim 38 is directed to a computer readable medium having instructions for:

1. generating a profile interface having user accessible controls for creating a profile for locating and accessing a data service;
2. creating a profile according to selections made through the profile interface, the profile containing data for identifying and accessing the data service;
3. providing a client with profile data identifying a created profile;
4. receiving a request to access an application;
5. instructing a client to send profile data;
6. receiving the profile data;
7. retrieving a profile identified by the profile data;

8. generating temporary credentials for accessing a data service identified by the retrieved profile; and
9. providing the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of the client.

As with Claim 32, neither Fuh nor Win, alone or combined, teaches creating a profile according to selections made through the interface the profile containing data for identifying and accessing the data service. Furthermore, those references fail to teach or suggest generating temporary credentials for accessing the data service identified by the retrieved profile and then providing an application server with the temporary credentials. Any temporary credentials created or used according to Fuh and created and used locally by Fuh's router (222) and never provided to an application server.

For at least these reasons Claim 38 is patentable over Fuh and Win as are Claims 39-43 which depend from Claim 38.

Claim 54 is directed to a system for accessing a data service and recited the following elements:

1. an identification service operable to generate a profile interface having user accessible controls for creating a profile containing electronic data used to identify the data service, to create a profile using selections made through the profile interface, to issue instructions to store profile data used to access the created profile, to receive profile data identifying a particular profile, and to provide that profile;
2. a credential module operable to obtain the profile from the identification service, generate temporary credentials, and map those credentials to the data service identified by the profile; and
3. an application server operable to serve an application interface that includes instructions to send profile data to the identification service, to obtain the temporary credentials, and to provide the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of a client.

Neither Fuh nor Win teaches or suggests an application server that provides a data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of a client in the manner required by Claim 54.

For at least this reason Claim 54 is patentable over Fuh and Win as are Claims 55-58 which depend from Claim 54.

Claim 59 is directed to a system for accessing data and recites the following elements:

1. a means for generating a profile interface having user accessible controls for creating a profile containing electronic data used to identify a particular data service;
2. a means for creating a profile using selections made through the profile interface;
3. a means for issuing instructions to store profile data used to access the created profile;
4. a means for receiving profile data identifying a particular profile;
5. a means for providing the particular profile;
6. a means for generating temporary credentials;
7. a means for mapping the temporary credentials to the data service identified by the provided profile;
8. a means for serving an application interface that includes instructions to send profile data to the identification service;
9. a means for providing the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of a client; and
10. a means for invalidating the temporary credentials

Neither Fuh nor Win teaches or suggests an a means for providing the data service with the temporary credentials to access the data service on behalf of a client in the manner required by Claim 59.

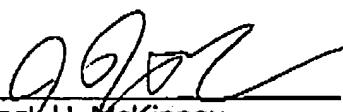
For at least this reason Claim 59 is patentable over Fuh and Win.

CLAIM REJECTIONS – 35 USC § 103: The Examiner rejected Claims 13, 20, 31, 43, 52, 53, and 57 as being unpatentable over Fuh and Win in further view of a printed publication labeled as authored by Curtin. Each of these Claims depends from and includes limitations of an allowable base claim as previously argued. For the same reasons those base claims are allowable, so are Claims 3, 20, 31, 43, 52, 53, and 57.

CONCLUSION: The foregoing is believed to be a complete response to the outstanding Office Action. Claims 1-59 are felt to be in condition for allowance. Consequently, early and favorable action allowing these claims and passing the application to Issue is earnestly solicited. The foregoing is believed to be a complete response to the outstanding Office Action.

Respectfully submitted,
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July 13, 2005